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Search Results -

Terms	Documents
(gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide)	11

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Refine Search: (gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide) Clear

Search History

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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
DWPI	(gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide)	11	L35
JPAB	(gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide) and cyclohexane	0	L34
EPAB	(gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide) and cyclohexane	0	L33
DWPI	(gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide) and cyclohexane	0	L32
USPT	(gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide).clm.	7	L31
USPT	gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell) and amide.clm.	309	L30
USPT	gel and electrolyte and (battery or cell)and amide.clm.	309	L29
USPT	l26 and l27	2	L28
USPT	(pyridine or pyridinium).clm. and (battery or cell) and electrolyte and PEO	15	L27
USPT	(imidazole or imidazolium).clm. and (battery or cell) and electrolyte and PEO	4	L26
USPT	(imidazole or imidazolium).clm. and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	95	L25
USPT	(imidazole or imidazolium) and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	833	L24
USPT	cyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	1126	L23
DWPI	cyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	18	L22
EPAB	cyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	1	L21
JPAB	cyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	8	L20
JPAB	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	0	L19
EPAB	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	0	L18
DWPI	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	0	L17
USPT	aminocyclohexane and (battery or cell) and electrolyte	8	L16
EPAB	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	7	L15
DWPI	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	33	L14
JPAB	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	2	L13
USPT	cyclohexane and (formamido or acetamido)	2074	L12
USPT	l1 and (battery or cell)	46	L11
USPT	l9 not l2	6	L10
USPT	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	7	L9
DWPI	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	0	L8
EPAB	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	0	L7
JPAB	cyclohexane and formamido and electrolyte	0	L6
JPAB	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	0	L5
EPAB	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	0	L4
DWPI	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	0	L3
USPT	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte.clm.	3	L2
USPT	cyclohexane and acetamido and electrolyte	79	L1

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L22: Entry 1 of 18 File: DWPI Feb 13, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2001-285671
DERWENT-WEEK: 200130

TITLE: Crosslinking agent for solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system

PRIORITY-DATA: 1999KR-0024732 (June 28, 1999)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 2001040168 A	February 13, 2001	N/A	014	C08L033/14

INT-CL (IPC): C08F 2/44; C08F 2/46; C08F 283/06; C08F 290/06; C08K 3/00; C08K 5/00; C08L 33/14; C08L 71/02; H01B 1/06; H01M 10/40

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2001040168A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - The solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative of formula (I) substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system of formula (II).

A = oxygen, carboxylate or 1-4C alkylene;

R = alicyclic or aromatic compound such as cyclohexane, benzene, triazine, trioxane and isocyanurate;

R1, R2, R3 = 1-10C hydrocarbon;

R4, R5, R6 = hydrogen or methyl group;

p, q, r = 1-20.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(i) The solid polymer electrolyte contains polyalkylene ether derivative substituted to aliphatic or aromatic system. The polymer electrolyte contains polyethyleneglycol repeating units of formula (III):

A = oxygen, carboxylate or 1-4C alkylene;

R = alicyclic or aromatic compound such as cyclohexane, benzene, triazine, trioxane and isocyanurate;

R7, R8 = 1-10C aliphatic hydrocarbon or aromatic group;

R9, R10, R11, R12 = hydrogen or methyl group;

p, q, r = 0-20;

(ii) manufacture of crosslinked solid polymer electrolyte; and

(iii) lithium polymer secondary battery.

USE - For solid polymer electrolyte such as lithium secondary battery (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The physical properties such as mechanical strength and ionic conductivity of the solid polymer electrolyte is improved.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP2001040168A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

L20: Entry 7 of 8 File: JPAB Aug 20, 1987

PUB-NO: JP362190664A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 62190664 A
TITLE: DENDRITE PREVENTING METHOD FOR ZINC-IODINE SECONDARY BATTERY

PUBN-DATE: August 20, 1987

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
SUGIMOTO, KOJI
YODA, YUKIHIRO
YOSHIDA, SHUNJI
SUGAWA, HIROSHI

INT-CL (IPC): H01M 10/36

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To effectively prevent the growth of zinc dendrite to make the long term use of a battery possible by adding a specific chelating agent to an electrolyte.

CONSTITUTION: A chelating agent which forms a water soluble chelate compound with a zinc ion is added to an electrolyte to effectively prevent the growth of dendrite in a zinc-iodine secondary battery. As the chelating agent, at least one selected from a group of iminodiacetic acid, nitrotriacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid, triethylenetetraamine hexaacetic acid, cyclohexane-1,2-diamine tetraacetic acid, N-hydroxyethylenediamine traicetic acid, ethyleneglycol diethyl ether diamine tetraacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetrapropionic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, and gluconic acid is used. the preferable content of the chelating agent in the electrolyte solution is 0.01g/l or more.

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L14: Entry 30 of 33 File: DWPI

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1971-15695S
DERWENT-WEEK: 197109

TITLE: Medicinal aminoalkanoyl amino cyclohexane - derivatives

PRIORITY-DATA: 1969JP-0091777 (November 18, 1969), 1969JP-0063870 (August 14, 1969)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
DE 2034625 A		N/A	000	N/A
FR 2068498 A		N/A	000	N/A
GB 1322069 A		N/A	000	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 27/00; C07C 103/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 2034625A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Medicinal aminoalkanoyl aminocyclohexane derivatives. Compounds of formula:- (in which R1 to R4 denote hydrogen or a methyl group and R3 and R4 can form a piperidone group with nitrogen, R5 represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a benzyl group or a carboxyl group and n is 0 to 2) and non-toxic addition salts. In a preferred embodiment R1 denotes a methyl group, R5 a hydrogen atom and n is zero. New compounds specified are trans-glycylamino-4-methylcyclohexane-h ydrochloride, trans-N-glycyl-N-methylamino-4-methylcyclohexane-hydrochlori de and trans-dimethylamino-acetamido-4-methylcyclohexane-hydrochloride. The compounds are used as analgesics.

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: DE 2034625A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

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L13: Entry 2 of 2 File: JPAB Mar 17, 1986

PUB-NO: JP361053251A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 61053251 A
TITLE: PREPARATION OF TRANS-1,2-BIS(ACETAMIDO)CYCLOHEXANE

PUBN-DATE: March 17, 1986

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	COUNTRY
WAKABAYASHI, YUKIO	
IMAMURA, SHINZO	

US-CL-CURRENT: 564/144
INT-CL (IPC): C07C 103/44; C07C 102/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To produce the titled compoind useful as a precursor of a synthetic intermediate of pharmaceuticals, easily and economically in an industrial scale, by the catalytic hydrogenation of 2-aminocyclohexanoneoxime hydrochloride in the presence of acetic anhydride, a base and a metallic catalyst.

CONSTITUTION: trans-1,2-bis(acetamide)cyclohexane can be prepared by the catalytic hydrogenation of 2-aminocyclohexanoneoxime hydrochloride in the presence of acetic anhydride, a base (e.g. sodium acetate) and a metallic catalyst (e.g. platinum-activated carbon). The objective compound is useful as a precursor of trans-1,2-diamino-cyclohexane which is a useful synthetic intermediate of pharmaceuticals. The trans-content of the objective product prepared by the above catalytic hydrogenation reaction is 80∼85%, and the product can be purified by recrystallization. The reaction is carried out usually at 20∼80°C and 1∼50 kg/cm2 for 1∼24hr.

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L20: Entry 1 of 8 File: JPAB Jan 26, 1999

PUB-NO: JP411021455A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 11021455 A
TITLE: POLYAMIDEIMIDE RESIN COMPOSITION, NONAQUEOUS ELECTROLYTE SECONDARY CELL AND CIRCUIT BOARD EACH USING THE SAME

PUBN-DATE: January 26, 1999

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
INUKAI, TADASHI
UNO, KEIICHI
KURITA, TOMOHARU
YAMAGUCHI, HIROKI
HAMAMOTO, SHIRO
NAKAJIMA, NAOSHI

INT-CL (IPC): C08L 79/08; C08G 73/14; C08G 81/02; C09J 179/08; H01M 4/02; H01M 4/62; H05K 1/03; H05K 1/03

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain the subject composition useful for a bonding agent excellent in solvent solubility, etc., optical member utilizing its colorless transparency, and e.g. electrode binder for nonaqueous electrolyte secondary cells utilizing its chemical resistance by copolymerizing at least one kind of butadiene-based rubber and also by setting the resultant logarithmic viscosity no less than a specific value.

SOLUTION: This objective composition with a logarithmic viscosity of ≥0.1 dl/g is obtained by dissolving into a polymerization solvent, trimellitic anhydride containing pref. cyclohexane dicarboxylic acid as part of an acid component, one or more butadiene-based rubber, pref., of ≥1 wt.%, diamine or diisocyanate containing pref. dicyclohexylmethane residue and/or isophorone residue as an amine residue, and by heating the resultant solution at 50 to 220°C under stirring.